



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Lom.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 22, as follows:

During the week ended August 19, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

The Norwegian steamship *Lom*, bound from Puerto Cabello to Galveston via Matanzas, was held in precautionary quarantine while unloading a cargo of cattle at this port August 17. One of the crew of this vessel was suffering from locomotor ataxia, which disease had developed three weeks previous to his arrival at this port. He also showed symptoms of an organic lesion of the heart, accompanied by œdema of the lower extremities. The patient could not be sent to hospital because the ship was in quarantine, and there is no isolation station, with the exception of the disinfecting barge now lying alongside the Government wharf, where the patient could be safely lodged to complete the period of detention; therefore he was compelled to proceed to Galveston on the same vessel.

One case of diphtheria was the only contagious disease officially reported during the week.

The total number of deaths in the city of Matanzas from August 10 to 20, 1905, was 29.

Annual rate of mortality per mille, 22.15; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 22, as follows:

During the week ended August 19, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality for the week ended August 19, 1905, 27.

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 30.85 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 22 was somewhat higher than the rate of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.7 per thousand of the population, this being lower, however, than the rate for the same week of last year, which amounted to 16.8 per thousand. Only 8 of the large towns and cities of Germany had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely, Hamburg, Altona, Kiel, Barmen, Elberfeld, Crefeld, Schöneberg (with 11.5), and Charlottenburg (with the minimum of 11.3). The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, viz: Dresden, Hanover, Bremen, Aix la Chapelle, Frankfort on the Main, Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Halle, Leipzig, Breslau, Königsberg, and Rixdorf (with 25.5 per thousand). The rate of mortality in Paris and Vienna was also higher than the Berlin figure, while London had a lower death rate than this city. Compared with the preceding week there was a notable increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, while a

decrease in the mortality among the higher-age classes was noted. The infant death rate rose from 5.3 per year and thousand in the foregoing week to 6.9 in the week under discussion, thus being higher than the Hamburg and Munich rate, but lower than the Leipzig figure. Since the foregoing week there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths from intestinal diseases. There were registered 88 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 57 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 21 deaths from cancer, 15 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, and 1 death from diphtheria. Finally, 9 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 12, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 8	Anselm	Mobile	40
10	Belize	Mobile via Puerto Cortez.	18

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Case of smallpox on steamship Ventura and leprosy on bark Mohican.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, August 16, as follows:

The steamship *Ventura* from Sydney, en route to San Francisco, arrived here August 15 with a case of smallpox in the person of an employee. The case was removed to the quarantine station, all after-quarters on the vessel were disinfected, 35 members of the crew from said quarters were taken to the station, bathed and vaccinated, and everyone else on board was vaccinated unless the evidences of previous vaccinations made this unnecessary. The vessel was held in quarantine during her stay here and all facts concerning her status either cabled or written to Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming.

A seaman suffering from leprosy was transferred this day to the custody of the local board of health. The man arrived in the American bark *Mohican* from San Francisco. The quarters of the vessel will be disinfected.

Plague death at Waipahu.

HONOLULU, August 31, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

There was a death from plague, Waipahu near Honolulu, August 30.

COFER.